THE OLDEST OF ALL

Science Wants to Know Who Can Claim the Honor.

A RUSSIAN MAN FOUND AGED 136

A Battle Creek Woman Who Owns Up to 116.

HABITS AND HOBBIES

Written for The Evening Star.

Who are the oldest man and woman

If you can locate them you will do science a great service. The committee on vital statistics of the Hundred Year Club, after months of prying into this problem, is ready to announce

the result of its discoveries. The oldest man alive today, according to this research, is Izai Rodofsty of Moscow, Russia, aged 136. His case is reported to the club by Dr. Joseph Jernossky of Moscow. Rodofsty retains good eyesight, but poor hearing. He was never known to suffer an illness, has used liquor, but not tobacco. He comes of a longlived family, his father dying at 120.

The most aged woman of today, as far as the committee can discover, is Mrs. Nancy Holliffeld, an inmate of the Battle Creek Mich., Sanitarium, who has seen 117 years. Her case is reported by Dr. Wood, a physician of that institution. She has always lived a temperate, simple life, doing house work principally since she reached matur-

There are much more remarkable cases than these on record, but the claims of but a relatively few centenarians can be corroborated. Ismail Hudio of Khuti, Albania, is reported to have died last month at the of 160, his faculties being unimpaired and his teeth intact until the last. Whether this was a bona fide case, however, has not as yet been determined by the com-

The hobbies of centenarians are being looked into by the Hundred Year Club. To become adept in the fine art of living a cen-tury it is best, necessarily, to consult the practical and experienced man. The field for this study is fertile, inasmuch as the characteristic centenarian is an inveterate

Food Hobbies.

The food hobby is that most in evidence. Her chief subsistence for the last two years was brown sugar and cold water," is reported of a woman 100 years old. "For the last thirty years she subsisted entirely on potatoes," is related of an old lady, 110. A woman of 105 "lived chiefly on flour provisions," during the last forty years of her life. A man 103 "was never known to drink anything but buttermilk," and another, 116, "was never known to drink a draught of pure water." An Englishman, 101, "lived chiefly on vegetable diet and drank frequently of the famous rock water of Llandridod." "He ate nothing but bread ade of Turkey wheat and constantly stained from wine and tobacco." is said of a man of 114, while of another, 116, it is written, that "his supper for forty years was roasted turnips." A Philadelphian, 103, "lived on very solid food, drank tea in the afternoon, but ate no supper." "His diet for the last twenty years was milk and biscuit," is reported of a man 116 years old; another, 103, "for the last forty years subsisted entirely on bread, milk and vegetabies." "Herb teas were his breakfast; meat plainly dressed his dinner," is recorded of another who abstained from suppers and survived until 101. A barber who milk and greens." An exchange broker of Venice "always chewed citron bark and had a child after after he was 100 years old." A centenarian of Kent, England, breakfasted regularly on "balm tea, sweet-ed with honey," and systematically ate pudding for dinner. "Rosemary and syrup of giliflower" were mixed with the drink of the centenarian son of one of the Earls of Huntingdon. A Liverpool saltweigher, 106, "lived principally on potatoes, bread and bacon." Another man, 107, ate "fish, flesh, etc., till the age of seventy, when. finding that tea did not agree with him, he used as a substitute milk and a little bread iled in it, sweetened with brown sugar."

Other Queer Fads. Hobbies of centenarians enter conspicubusly into practically all life habits. "It was his frequent custom to promote perspiration and then change his linen, particularly as he advanced in life," recounts a biographer of Charles Macklin, the English playwright, who died at one hundred and seven. It was this genius' further custom "not to sleep on a feather bed, but on a mattress, which was a couch without curtains, placed in the center of the room. He usually lay with his head high," it is further stated, "but for the last twenty years never took off his clothes unless to change them or his linen, or to be rubbed all over with warm brandy or gin."

Wm. Hotchkiss, known as "the color docwho died in St. Louis in 1895, and whose Masonic record was traced back 100 ars, "showing conclusively that he was least 121 years old," attributed his long

ing of the chosen King of Israel with olive oil for the purpose of increasing his number of years first suggested the idea to me," he adds. Peter Mestanea, who died in Marcia dred and five, states: "During the four-they lived together they had two

The Singer-"The hills are tipped with gold."

spring until the stream froze. The great age of Appolonius, a Pythagorean philosopher, alleged to have seen 130, was attributed to the fact that from youth he never drank wine, ate meat, wore shoes or cut his hair, and that he dressed only in linen. He lived Walking appears to be the form of phy-

sical exercise most favored by centenarians. It is related of one MacDonald, who died in Highlands, Scotland, in 1791, aged one hundred and one: "He was a great pedes-trian; and the year before he died, at the age of one hundred, undertook a wager to walk ten miles in two hours and a half, which he performed. He was accordingly presented to the king at Windsor." Colonel George Perkins of Norwich, Conn., who died thirteen years ago, aged one hundred, made a practice of walking four miles a day until within a few years of his death. Mary Wilkinson of Yorkshire, England, who in 1788 died at one hundred and nine, walked to London when she was past ninety. The distance was 200 miles. She made it in five days and three hours. Mary McDonnell, a vigorous old woman of Magheratempany, Ireland, in 1784, when one hundred and seventeen walked fourteen miles. Sally Morris, who recently died near Parkers-burg, W. Va., at the age of one hundred and thirteen, had up to two years previous to her death walked twenty miles, to town and back, one day in each week.

Cases of Rejuvenation.

A conspicuous number of centenarians have enjoyed their favorite sports and pastimes even in their very last days. Sieur Dason de Veger of Lourday, France, who died in 1744, aged one hundred and eighteen. "rode hunting fifteen days before his death." Bartholomew Rymer, a Yorkshire gamekeeper, who ended a century of vigorous life in 1791, "shot game flying in his ninety-ninth year." One Hastings, an Eng-lishman, dying in 1650, "rode to the death of a stag when near ninety." "In the last century of his life he was a fisherman and swam in the river after he was one hun-dred," states the biographer of Henry Jen-kins before mentioned.

Numerous centenarians appear to have experienced actual processes of rejuvena-tion. Lord Bacon mentions the case of the Irish Countess of Desmond, alleged to have lived to be 145, and to have renewed her natural teeth several times. "Another centenarian had four new sets of teeth and the color of his hair and beard had been frequently changed from black to gray and from gray to black." Mary How of Derbyshire, England, who died at 112, cut several new teeth and renewed the color of her gray locks. "A few months be-fore his death he had several new teeth and his hair, grown gray by age, be-came black, its original color," is reported of one Mazarelle, a Viennese, of the eighteenth century. Susan Edmonds, a contemporary English centenarian, "had new hair of a fine brown color, which began to turn gray a few months before her death." Francis Secardi Hongo, a Venetion consul at Smyrna, renewed his teeth and youthful black hair after his 100th year. Thomas Edgar, who died in Edin-burgh, 1784, aged 108, dispensed with spectacles at eighty-eight, and thereafter read the smallest print with his naked eyes. Predestined to Live.

That some individuals are really predestined to live past the century mark is indicated by cases wherein life has been entered with a handicap, or yet endured for more than 100 years, or wherein it has miraculously run a gauntlet of everthreatening accident and distress. "She was an idiot from her birth," is narrated was an idlot from her birth," is narrated of Sarah Sherdley, an English woman, who died in 1790, aged 105. Though born deaf and dumb, Mrs. Gray of Northfleet, England, who died in 1770, saw 121 years. "Poor Joe All Alone," a pauper of Ware, England, died at 105, in 1767, although "he had not been in bed for fifty years.' same year there died in London, aged 103, Elizabeth Parker, stolen in childho two beggars " who, among other acts of barbarity, put out her eyes to move com-passion." Lewis Corano of Padua, Italy, 'at seventy was overthrown in his coach whereby his head was broken and a leg and arm dislocated;" yet he lived to write a treatise on "The Birth and Death of Man," before dying a natural death in 1566, at the age of 104. An account of one John Tice of Worcestershire, England, who died in 1774, aged 125, states that when he was once a day," lived to see 105. The diet of a Scotch woman 117 years old was "butter- his legs and that when 100 he fainted, fell tirely from that found in deposits of the into his fireplace and was severely burnt. Yet he later resumed his customary walks. Centenarians run to all extremes of physical build. "He was one of the most corpulent men in the county," says the blographer of a man 107. "He was a little, emaciated man," states that of another, 130. A dwarf "only two feet eight inches in height" died in her 101st year. A giant seven feet six inches tall broke this record by seventeen years. A woman dying at 104 "was formerly shown about as the strong woman." "She exhibited signs of extreme tight lacing" is quoted from the medical report of a post-mortem performed upon a woman of 106 dylng from a burn.

Effect of Marriage. Married life is productive of long life, according to many medical authorities. But Noah Raby, said to be the oldest man in New Jersey, was still a bachelor when recently visited at Piscatawa on his 125th birthday. Margaret McDowal, an Edinburgh woman, dying at 106, had "married and survived thirteen husbands," yet Betty Dowling of Sparksville, Ind., was a maiden at 101 when reported a few years ago. A 100-year-old Englishman of Broadwater "married six wives, three of them after he was 100 years old, and died in the same house in which he was born." Yet one Peter Mestanea of Veniel, Marcia, is said to have lived in bachelorhood 130 years. William Haseling, a pensioner of Chelsea College, England, "married and buried two wives after he was 100, and the third, who survived him, he married at the age of 110." Charles Cotterel and his wife of years, "snowing the state of th to have discovered the elixir of life. At regular intervals he stood over a smoking blazier and allowed the smoke to envelop his body."

"I have used olive oil for thirty years, and feel younger today than I did when I began, though I am now in my 102d year," writes G. E. D. Diamond of San Francisco. "The description given in the Bible of the anointing of the chosen King of Largel with olive."

of each other," in 1761. Edward Drinker of Philadelphia "was four times married, and died at 103." "Both died the same year, in the 148th year of their marriage, leaving two sons and two daughters, besides many grandchildren. The youngest son was 116 years of age," is written of John Rovin and his wife of Temeswar, Hungary, alleged to have been, respectively, in 2 of the chosen King of Largel with olive.

172 and 164 when dying, in 1741.

An account of Margaret Krasiowna of Koninia, Poland, who died in 1763, and who, in her ninety-fifth year, it is claimed,

boys and one girl; and what is very re-markable, these three children bore evi-dent marks of the old age of their father and mother, their hair being gray and having a vacuity in their gums like that which appears after the loss of the teeth, though they never had any. * * Though most of these particulars may appear fabulous, they are certified to by the parish registers."

ters."
The ancient obituaries of centenarians perpetuate much else that is noteworthy, if not grotesque. "He had neither gout, stone nor cholic; lived well beloved by all who knew him and was, as most long-liver are, very short" is inscribed to the mem ory of a reverend English gentleman who died at one hundred and five. "He was born under a hedge in the year 1679, not a hundred yards from the cottage where he died," is recorded of a man who saw one hundred and fourteen. "This post-deluvian patriarch died without not hundred and fourteen. "This post-deluvian patriarch died without pain, groan or previous sickness" are words dedicated to a Scotch piper who lived to be one hundred and twenty-two. One Colonel McDonald, who died at Glasgow in 1771, is described as "a man who, under the appellation 'Elizabeth Page,' practiced physic in Streat-

ham, Surry."
JOHN ELFRETH WATKINS, JR. FOSSILS IN EGYPT.

Discoveries of Interest to Geologists and Geographers.

From the Pall Mall Gazette. We learn that discoveries of Eocene mammals of considerable scientific importance have been made in the Favum as the result of a collecting expedition organized by Capt. Lyons, director general of the Egyptian geological survey. At the request of Capt. Lyons leave was granted by the authorities of the British Museum to Dr. C. W. Andrews of the department of geology, who happened to be in Cairo at the time to go on this expedition in company with Mr. Beadnall, a member of the staff of the Egyptian geological survey, who has surveyed and mapped the region of the Fayum. In examining the escarpments of the upper Eccene and Oligocene age southward the two explorers discovered a very rich deposit from which they obtained an extensive collection of fossil remains. The specimens were found along about thirty miles of the escarpment at various levels, and although and broken by the extremes of temperatures to which they have been subjected, they ar rived in very fair condition at the Natural History Museum at South Kensington, where the collection has been sent in order to be worked out and described by Dr. Andrews. The more notable of the finds are a large linotheriumlike animal, generically distinct from any known form; a mastodonlike animal, also new; the vertebral column of a gigantic lizard, remains of tortoises and numerous bones of eotherium, an aquatic vegetable-feeding mammal belonging to the order Sirenia, and very distinct

All the specimens were obtained from beds of upper Eocene, or in some cases from ower Oligocene age, while the earliest Proboscidean previously known is from the lower Miocene. The greatest scientific interest centers round the two first mentioned specimens, which Dr. Andrews believes are probably remains of ancestral forms of the dinotherium, the mastodon and the elephant of the present day. These three forms, representing the Proboscidea (elephants) ex-tend from the Miocene epoch to the present time and are of nearly world-wide distri-bution, save on the island continents of Australia and New Guinea, and it is worthy of note that, though they form a well marked suborder, distinct from other types of hoofed animals, their direct ancestry has up to the time of Dr. Andrews' discovery and determination of his Fayum specimens been unknown to palaeonthologists.

from the Cetacea.

In his preliminary description of the specimens, which appears in the Geological Magazine, Dr. Andrews draws attention to the importance of further investigation of the importance of further investigation of the tertiary deposits of the Libyan desert as likely to throw great light on many obscure questions of geographical distribu-tion by the probable discovery of many species, for it is certain that in the present collection there is represented only a very small fraction of the species which existed. Another point of importance is that the same age in Europe and points to the existence of a large land area to the south which had long been isolated. One long-standing problem—the place of origin of the Proboscidea—may perhaps be regarded the Proboscidea—may perhaps be regarded as solved by these discoveries. Probably it was not till a later period when the dinotherlum, the mastodon and the eleg had been evolved, and when Africa and the land to the north were joined by land com-munication, that these animals found their munication, that these animals found their way over an area extending from England, France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Greece, Samos, Persia, Armenia, India and Aya to North and South America, in all of which localities remains of mastodon and elephants occur.

EARLY JAPANESE CHRISTIANS. Missionaries Who Went There Three Hundred Years Ago.

From the Baltimore American. From documents recently unearthed in the Vatican archives, it appears that an embassy of Japanese Christians visited the pope at Rome early in the seventeenth century. From these documents G. Mitsukuri of the University of Tokio has drawn a history, heretofore untold, of the first Christianization of Japan in the sixteenth century, a history which has interest of its own and which is important in that it parallels the history of later and existing missionary endeavor in Japan and China, and again emphasizes the mistakes and difficulties which seem peculiar to such work We translate from the article by Mr. Mit-

sukuri in the Historische Zeitschrift:

In 1549, eight years after the "discovery" of Japan by the Portuguese, Xavier, the apostle of the Indies, came into the country to preach the teachings of Christ, and at the end of the century the number of Christians reached 400,000. The reasons for this astonishing phenomenon were these: When Xavier began his mission, Japan was divided into countless small principalities, continually at war with each other. Buddthan today, were corrupt to a degree. Hence the people let themselves be readily car-ried away by the fresh and sturdy Christian propaganda. But a reaction against this universal dismemberment of the realin appeared. First a prince, Nobunaga, called "Enemy of Buddha," because he attacked unsparingly the powerful Buddhist monasteries, showed the more favor to the Christian teachings, in order to gain support against the Buddhist priests, and the new doctrine spread rapidly, especially in the

southern provinces.

But these favorable conditions were not But these favorable conditions were not to last. In 1582 Nobunaga was murdered. The attitude toward the Christians of his successor, the powerful Hideyoshi, was very different, and persecution began, which was due partly to the intrigues of the Buddhists, the arrogance of the Christian priests in their attitude toward the ruler, and the boasting declaration of a Spanish ship captain that the mighty King of Spain was sending his priests into foreign land; in order first to convert the people and through this means to make their conquest more easy. But the true reason was the desire for unity among the Japanese.

The Christian priests used their power to aid conversion by violence and persecu-

aid conversion by violence and persecu-tion. There was also strife and jealousy between the different orders. It is, therefore, readily intelligible that the ruler, led by an idea of unity, planned to remove the religious differences and to rely rather on the older religion, Buddhism, which retained its hold over the majority of the people. In 1587 Hideyoshi ordered the Catho-lic priests to leave the country. To give emphasis to the decree, six monks and twenty Japanese Christlans were crucified. His, successors in the main followed his policy, and gradually a firm policy was established which could outlast the death of any one chief, and to this system belonged the extermination of the first Christian church in Japan.

A Bi-Sexual Pronoun.

From the London Chronicle. A correspondent comes forward to fill a few of the gaps in the English language. He notes the awkwardness caused by the lack of a bi-sexual pronoun to cover "him" and "her" and the rest. Well, the word "Eurasian"-made up of Europe and Asiagives the clew. Why not commingte "he" and "she" and make beesh? And "himmer" and "she" and make heesh? And "himmer" is the obvious resultant of "him" and "her," while "his" and "her" precipitate into "hisser." What do you think of this sentence, which illustrates the new English? "A writer is annoyed when heesh finds hisser work treated as public property, rather than hissers, and instead of being credited to himmer is pirated by papers by which heesh is not remunerated.

No Printing Offices for Anarchistic Matter Nor Privileges of the Mail. Vet Their Doctrines Spread.

. A. Hourwich in the Independent. Of all modern nations Russia has waged the most relentless war upon plots at political assassination and upon all forms of revolutionary propaganda as well. The efforts of the police have been much facilitated by the general condition of the country. There are few large cities in Russia, bout six-sevenths of the population living in small rural settlements, where every stranger immediately attracts public notice. The great majority of the people are illiterate even up to this day, and therefore mmune against the influence of revolutionary literature. The industrial development of Russia is hardly a quarter of a century old, and was at its beginning during the acute period of revolutionary terrorism which culminated in the assassination of Emperor Alexander II. There is little advertising done, so little printing is required; few traveling salesmen or agents re employed; canvassing is little known Railway trains run at an average speed of twenty miles per hour. Most of the streets in large cities look deserted and sleepy. Even St. Petersburg is no exception; the capital of the country, with a population of more than 1,200,000, has as yet no electric cars and very few horse cars.

Under such conditions police supervision over suspicious characters is comparatively easy; yet, in order that none might escape a general system of supervision is carried out with unwavering consistency, covering the doings of every citizen and denizen of

the empire. No meetings of private citizens for any purpose are permitted; the privilege of holding meetings is granted only to char-tered corporations or associations. All crowds, except in places of amusement or worship, are dispersed by the police. No premises can be hired for the purpose of holding a meeting without a permit from the police. In St. Petersburg and some of the larger cities one desiring to entertain a company of friends at his house must irst procure a permit from the police; most searching examination is made in every case, and permission is refused to persons of a suspicious character. Of course no public ball, entertainment theatrical performance, etc., is allowed without a permit, and the police have at all times free access to the hall. In all theaters free seats are provided for police

fficers. No society, club or association for any purpose may be organized without a charthe most rigid scrutiny is exercised before one is granted; as a result, very few clubs or associations of any kind have been authorized. Trades unions are prohibited. It goes without saying that the police have free access to all meetings of organized bodies. No church or other place of worship may

be founded without permission from the police; church meetings are subject to the same supervision as all other meetings. No one is permitted to open a school for children or adults without permission from the minister of public Instruction; the applicant must present a certificate of good moral character from the local police, and even then permission is often refused.

Thus all meetings for any purpose are under the strict control of the police. As there is naturally, under the circumstances, scant demand for meeting places, there are very few halls even in large cities, and none at all in cities of the second class. which makes the enforcement of the law

very easy. Next comes the printing press. All periodical publications are subject to press censorship. No publication may be started without a license from the general board of press censorship; such is granted only after careful inquiry by the police into the antecedents of the applicant; a license may be refused in the discretion of the board. a government inspector in every printing shop where a periodical publica-tion is printed; as soon as any issue is ready it is locked up by the inspector in a separate room and is only released upon presentation of a special permit from the censor for that particular issue. With all that, the censor is fallible and may in haste overlook some obnoxious passage. For such cases penalties are provided against the publication—viz., prohibition of the sale of single copies, prohibition of insertion of advertising matter and suspen-sion of the publication, temporary or final. All these penalties are imposed in the discretion of the board or by cabinet order.

Against such orders there is no appeal.

As no censors are stationed in smaller

cities and towns, publications are very sparingly licensed in such places; where a newspaper is censored at a distance of few hundred miles from its place of publication none but a weekly paper is possible of course, and those are little patronized since they cannot compete with the daily papers published in the larger centers. As a result there is practically no local press

in the country districts.
Similar regulations are provided for the printing of books and pamphlets. Even circulars, programs, advertisements and posters of any nature must be censored the duties of censorship in such cases de volving upon the chief of police.

To insure compliance with the law no one

is allowed to open a printing shop without a license, which is issued only to persons whose character is approved by the police. No licenses, however, are granted in smaller cities or towns where the police force is inadequate for effective supervision; there are many cities with 10,000 population and over without a single printing office. Rigid supervision is exercised over all persons employed in the printing trade; no person notoriously of a suspicious character is permitted to work in a printing office.

To prevent the establishment of secret printing shops all type foundries, printing press factories, etc., are likewise subject to a system of supervision. No type can be sold to any person without a special permit. At every foundry and in every printing shop special books are kept, wherein must be entered the name and address of the purchaser or vender (as the case may be), the quantity and description of the type, etc.; the foundries and shops are from time to time inspected, and the entries must agree and tally with their act-

Mimeographs, hectographs, even typewritsupervision. It goes without saying that all publications, as well as all type and machinery of the printing trade, are covered y similar regulations.

As there might be leakage somewhere,

As there might be leakage somewhere, even with all these precautions, a further check to the spread of revolutionary publications is found in the fact that they are practically denied the use of the mails. Secrecy of private correspondence is not recognized by the postal authorities in Russia; letters of unusual weight may be opened, and should they contain prohibited publications the person to whom they are publications the person to whom they are addressed is liable to arrest and imprison-

All these regulations are directed against mere revolutionary propaganda. Equally stringent measures are adopted, of course, to prevent acts of terrorism. The sale of explosives is subject to strict supervision. It was even attempted to regulate the sale of firearms, but was not found feasible, and the effort was abandeed. the effort was abandoned.

All these regulations imply an effective method of identification of all citizens. This method of identification of all citizens. This is provided by the passport system. Every one must have a passport. Landlords and hotel keepers are made to enforce this regulation, under severe penalties for sheltering any person without a passport. Any person suspected of being a dangerous character may be arrested and deported to Siberia for a terms of the strength of the streng beria for a term of years without the for-mality of a trial.

In 1879, after the first attempt against the life of Czar Alexander II, a duty was imposed upon the owners of every tenement or apartment house to station a watchman for police duty, day and night, at every entrance to the house. The regulation was continued in force for a number of years. Surely, more could not be done to prevent the perpetration of attempts upon the lives of the czar and high government officials and to check the spread of revolutionary doctrines. In 1879, after the first attempt against the

And what are the results? Between Fel And what are the results? Between reprury 5, 1878, when a young woman shot and wounded the chief of police of St. Petersburg, and March 13, 1861, when Caar Alexander II was killed in open daylight ou the street, surrounded by his guards, three of his government officials were assausinated, including the chief of the secret service of the empire, besides a few deof his including the nated, including the service of the empire, tectives, without mention attempts that failed.

THE RUSSIAN POLICE one woman were executed within a few years; a large number were sentenced to life terms at hard labor in Siberia. Yet this had no deterrent effect upon their fellow coaspirators, and two more of the highest officals of the government were assessinated before the organization of the terrorists was ultimately broken up in 1884. But even after the destruction of the erganization plots against the life of the czar by small terrorist groups were discovered from time to time, and in 1887 an imperial train was blown up, notwithstanding the tracks were lined with soldiers on either side. The czar and the imperial family miraculously escaped with slight injuries The effort to stamp out revolutionary propaganda has utterly failed. The police ensuses have, within a generation, included, at the most conservative estimate, 10,-000 suspects All such persons were made harmless by deportation to the remotest corners of the empire. Yet after a police experience of a century there is today hardly a city of importance without a secret press, from which thousands of copies of clandestine newspapers, pamphlets and leaflets are issued for circulation among trusted people. What deserves particular notice is, moreover, the fact that all the leading terrorists had long before their capture been marked as suspects. Still they successfully eluded for years the vigilance of the police; one even managed, un-der an assumed name and with a forged passport, to secure a carpenter's job in the imperial palace. He improved the oppor-tunity to lay a mine under the imperial dining room and left unnoticed just before it exploded.

The fear of punishment has kept from contact with the enemies of the government the timid, consequently the harmless. It required, however, but a handful of men and women defying imprisonment and death to keep all powers of government in anxiety for a decade by plots of assassina-

RECOMMENDATION OF SERVANTS. English Objections to the German Plan Which Seems So Good.

From the London Telegraph. In the Lambeth county court last week public attention was called to the German method of "references" in the case of domestic servants. This consists of a little book supplied to servants, gratuitously, by any local police office in the fatherland, in which the employer at the end of the period of engagement writes the girl's "character," which is subsequently stamped of-

ficially. Judge Emden apparently made the acquaintance of the system for the first time, and he describes it as "affording protection both to the employer and the employe," and he expressed his belief that "if such a plan were adopted in this country it would prevent many abuses." The question warranted an inquiry, and the result of this has been to show, on the authority of people who have lived in both countries and have made a special study of the servant problem, that the "book plan," as practiced in Germany, would have no chance of success in England. A commercial man, has lived many years in Prussia, and is now the proprietor of several restaurants in London, informed our representative that the system was one of those which answered admirably in Germany, but would not work in England. "In Germany," he out, "girls are to some extent trained for service, and it comes quite natural to them to go to the police office, which discharges various administrative functions unknown in England, and to ask for the service book. A penalty is entailed upon servants who do not obtain the book, and no master or mistress in Germany would think of engaging a girl without one It is true that servants are more plentiful in Germany than in England, and they have a totally different idea of their im portance to that entertained by their English sisters. Red tape, as you would call it; discipline and routine seem quite natural to us in the fatherland, but things are so different in England, where the mention of a police service book would certainly result in the revolt of the entire domestic tribe." German servants coming to England bring their official "character regis giving a complete record of the holder's career, but there is a very general agreement on the point that a few months in London is sufficient to convert them to the English domestic's view of the case,

and the "book" soon disappears.
The keeper of a registry office consulted very recently did not hesitate to laugh at the idea of transplanting the German system to England. "The demand." she said, "is so great that people are willing to take them with the merest pretense at a reference, and many people don't even take the trouble to consult with the pre-vious employer. A character certified by is opposed, moreover, to every English idea on the subject of servants, whose position in England is quite different to that in Germany, where domestic girls are plentiful." Further inquiry showed that a very large number of German girls are sent into England every year, and the number is gradually increasing. Owing to their ignorance of English, they take situations in the first instance in the kitchens of restaurants and hotels of which their fellow-countrymen may be managers or proprietors.
"They remain," as one of our informants stated, "until they have learned a little stated, until they have learned a little English, whereupon they pack up their baggage and secure an engagement in an English house. It takes them about one week to fearn that no police book is wanted in England, and they are wonderfully quick in absorbing the English servant's ideas on the point of references generally. As a rule, they do not care to return to domestic service in Germany, and, being clean, in-dustrious girls, they are able to obtain excellent situations in London, which they generally prefer to provincial towns." It will be seen, therefore, that Judge Emden's contribution to the solution of the servant problem is not destined, apparently, to create a revolution in the present system of our domestic service, and the keynote of the difficulty appears to be that the demand for all classes of generals, cooks, housemaids and nurses is far greater than

A Thrifty Newsboy. From the Boston Post.

the supply.

As an instance of thrift no better example, perhaps, can be found in all Boston than that afforded by Joseph Jollis of this city. About five years ago he emigrated from Kier, Russia, to this country with less than \$1 in his pocket. With this capital he began selling papers at the corner of Tremont and Boylston streets. With the exception of one morning-this time owing to illness-he has been found at his regular stand every morning for five years. His average earnings have been about \$1 a day. From this small income he has been able to support himself and place in the able to support himself and place in the savings bank \$1,000. On Wednesday he and his brother Jacob purchased in the North End a house, for which they paid \$3,000, making a partial payment and giving a mortgage for the remainder. This young financier now expects to withdraw from the paper business and engage in the shoe trade in Salem street. He has true had trade in Salem street. He has two brothers in this country and three sisters. His parents are still in Russia.

A New Relic of Burns. From the Scotsman.

There has come to light in one of the auction rooms an interesting relic of Robert Burns. It is an ordinary businesslike tumbler, inclosed in an oak case lined with velvet and secured by a Brahmin key. The tumbler has engraved on it the following inscription: "This glass, once the property of Robert Burns, was presented by the poet's widow to James Robinson, esq., and given by his widow to James Robinson, esq., and given by his widow to her son-in-law, Ma-jor James Glencairn Burns, 1840." The James Robinson to whom Jean Armour gave the relic was a Sunderland gentleman, who became by marriage connected with the Burns family. The box is made from one of the piles of Old London bridge, with some lighter pieces of oak, relics of the Royal George.

When Hub Wit Failed. From the Boston Journal.

Two cows and a farmer were ambling down Boylston street one night this week. One cow, apparently of an ugly disposition was on the end of a leading line and the other, a demure and smaller creature, followed. The cows were bound for the Brigh-

When the farmer, who was a tall, lank When the farmer, who was a tall, lank specimen, approached a group of loungers a callow youth shouted:
"Bay, mister, ain't you afraid that cow without a rope will run away?"
"She ain't got her car fare. If she had she would. G'lang there."
The muscles of the farmer's face never changed. He did not miss a step or turn his head, and the laugh that went up from the throng drowned for a minute some passes.

ENGLAND AND ABYSSINIA

BRITISH INFLUENCE IN THE REALM OF KING MENELIK.

The Expedition Against the Mad Mullah - Deaths of Soldiers From Disease

From the London Chronicle, October 22.

Reuter's representative has had an inter view with Major Hanbury Tracy and Capt. R. P. Cobbold, the two British officers who were dispatched early this year on a mis sion to Abyssinia to accompany Menelik's army in the combined Anglo-Abyssinian expedition against the Mad Mullah, and who were decorated with the Order of the Star of Ethiopia by the emperor. They have just arrived in London. Speaking of the Abyssinian army, Capt. Cobbold said:

"The army has no system of intelligence, and possesses no maps, and one of out principal objects was to supply this deficiency. The force we accompanied numbered some 15,000 men, many of whom fought against the Italians in the late war, and constituted the flower of Menelik's army. We succeeded in driving the Mullah's following in the direction of the British force, and when he himself escaped, after receiving several severe defeats, into the Midjertam country, our supplies hav-ing become exhausted, the Abyssinian force withdrew. When we reached the Tugfafan river the army was practically starving, and was compelled to kill its transport ani mals, so a return to Harar was decided upon. The heat during the march was excessive, and the starving soldiers, saturated with malaria and dysentery, died off like rats. In our personal caravan we lost all our ponies and half our baggage ani-

The Abyssinian Troops.

"I cannot but speak highly of the Abyssinian troops. I never met with soldiers who can do so much work with so little nourishment. Discipline is maintained atmost entirely by the personal attachment of the men to their leaders. The armament of the troops, which is very varied, consists principally of Gras rifles, with a considerable number of Italian magazine rifles captured at Adowah. Martinis and Metfords are carried by the chiefs and the officers of high rank. The marksmanship of the army leaves much to be desired, and the Gras rifles in particular are only curate up to a very short range. Of drill there is none, and parade movements are unknown, but the soldiers are extremely intelligent, and have no fear of death, and if they could be made to submit to the ele ments of European discipline they constitute the finest body of light infantry -especially for native warfare—that could be desired. Theoretically every man is ounted, but when the poorer soldiers lose their mules or horses they find their pay inadequate to replace them. Horses are only used in the presence of the enemy, and while on the march they are led, while mules are ridden. The force we accom-panied had no field guns. Those in the possession of the Abyssinian army are kept at Adis Obaha, and consist of the seven batteries and mitrailleuses captured from the

"The practice of mutilating the slain in battle still exists, especially among the Galla soldiery, to whom it is mainly confined. A soldier who can produce proofs of eleven victims is entitled to wear a silver

Gold Fields Reached From the Nile. Asked regarding the mineral wealth of the country, Captain Cobbold said:

"It is impossible to speak with certainty of the future or of what may be done when the country is thoroughly exploited. At present it is known that the province of Berri Shengul, which is coterminous with the Egyptian Soudan, is highly auriferous. Menelik obtains much of his wealth from this source. Prospecting is already going on in this area, and various concessions have been obtained from the emperor, of which British companies seem to have a fair share. This country can be readily de veloped from the side of the Soudan, as the Blue Nile is navigable to within a short distance of the gold field, and gold, which now has to be carried on muleback 300 miles to Adis Ababa, and a further 500 miles to the Red sea coast, will be able to find its way in steamers down the Nile in a few days. It is to the development of commerce with the western provinces of Abyssinia that Great Britain should turn her attention, owing to the facilities afforded by the fine waters of the Sobat and Blue Nile. It is not only for its mineral wealth that I advocate the extension of commerce in this part of Abyssinia, as hundreds of miles of country in Lekka and Kaffa are covered with the finest coffee, within easy

reach of the Sobat." French Competition.

In conclusion Captain Cobbold said: "At present French influence in Abyssinia is extremely active, and the completion of the Jibutil railway to a point some distance north of Harar, to which place a branch line will be laid, will be effected early next year. The rail head is now within two days' journey of Harar. This line will entirely alter the economic conditions of the country, and it is difficult to forecast the effect which this new connection with the outer world will have upon the Abyssinians who at present are isolated, much preju-diced against foreigners, and have no ambition to change their methods of life. The completion of the railway will mean that the whole trade of Harar (one of the richest provinces of Abyssinia), the greater portion of which formerly passed through the British ports of Berbera and Zeila, will be diverted to the French port of Jibutil, and unless the British government is satissied with the threatened extinction of its ports on the Somali coast, it must seriously consider the advisability of competing with a British line from Zella of Berbera. "Politically it is with England that Abys sinia is chiefly concerned, owing to the fact that except for Erythrea and the small French colony of Jibutil, Menelik's domin-

A Medicine for Old People.

Rev. Geo. Gay, Greenwich, Kas., is past 83 years of age, yet he says: "I am enjoying excellent health for a man of my age, due entirely to the rejuvenating influences of Dr. Miles' Nervine. It brings sleep and rest when nothing else will, and gives strength and vitality even to one of my old age."

"I am an old soldier," writes Mr. Geo. Watson, of Newton, Ia., "and I have been a great sufferer from nervousness, vertigo and spinal trouble. Have spent considerable money for medicine and doctors, but with little benefit. I was so bad my mind showed signs of weakness. I began taking Dr. Miles' Nervine, and I know it saved my life."

Dr. Nervine

ions are surrounded by British territory. Our presence with the army seemed to excite an unnecessary amount of comment and curiosity on the part of the French. Thanks to the efforts of Colonel Harrington, British prestige stands high in Abyssinia, and the emperor appears most anxious to increase the friendly feeling existing. Throughout the whole of our mission in Abyssinia we received the greatest courtesy and assistance from all ranks. Russian influence in Abyssinia is limited to the Red Cross Mission, which was originally Red Cross Mission, which was originally sent out by the czar to aid the we the late war, and now appears to be per manently established in the capital."

SOUTHERN RAILWAY.

Schedule corrected to November 3, 1901.

Trains leave from Pennsylvania Station.

8:01 a.m. Daily. Local for Harrisonburg. Warrenton, Chartotte and way stations.

11:15 a.m. Daily. U. S. Fast Mail. Sleeping cars to New Orleans, Columbia, Savannah and Jacksonville, uniting at Salisbury with sleeper for Asheville, Chattanooga and Memphis, and at Danville with sleeper for Birmingham and at Charlotte with sleeper for Birmingham and at Charlotte with sleeper for Burningham and at Charlotte wille.

4:01 p.m. Week Days. Local for Warrenton and Charlottesville.

4:30 p.m. Daily. Local for Warrenton and Charlottesville.

9:50 p.m. Daily. Washington and Chattaneoga

9:50 p.m. Daily. Washington and Chattaneoga Limited (via Lynchburg). Sleeping cars to Roa-neke. Knoxville. Chattaneoga, Memphis and New Orleans. Through coach to Memphis. Dining car p:55 p.m. Dally. N. Y. and Fla. Express. Sleeping cars to Augusta, with connections for Alken and Charleston, and to Atlanta, Savannah, Jacksonville and Port Tampa. Through coach to Jacksonville, uniting at Danville with Pullman sleepers from Richmond and Norfolk for Charlotte. Tourist sleeper Washington to San Francisco Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Dining car service.

cars, wednesdays and Fridays. Dining car service.

10:45 p.m. Daily. Washington and Southwestern Limited—the only exclusively Pullman train between Washington and the South. Sleeping cars to Asheville, Knoxville, Chattanooga and Nashville, and to Atlanta, Macon, Birmingham, Memphis, Montgomery, Mobile and New Orleans. Club car Washington to Atlanta. Dining car service.

TRAINS ON BLUEMONT BRANCH.

Leave Washington 8:10 a.m., 1:00 p.m., 4:35 p.m. and 4:49 p.m., week days, and 9:01 a.m. and 6:25 p.m., Sundays only, for Bluemont, and 6:25 p.m., week days, for Leesburg.

Returning, arrive Washington 8:24 a.m. and 8:00 p.m., daily, and 8:34 a.m. and 2:45 p.m., week days, from Bluemont, and 6:57 a.m., week days, from Leesburg.

days, from Bluemont, and 6:57 a.m., week days, from Leesburg.

Through trains from the South arrive Washington 6:42 a.m., 6:52 a.m., 7:35 a.m., daily, 2:15 p.m. and 9:00 p.m., daily, From Harrisonburg, 11:37 a.m., week days, and 9:40 p.m., daily. From Charlottesville, 8:28 a.m. and 9:40 p.m., daily.

Tickets, sleeping car reservations and other information furnished and baggage called for and checked from hotels and residences by Union Transfer Co., on orders left at Ticket Offices, 705 15th st. n.w.; 511 Pa. ave. n.w. and at Penna. Station.

tation.

'Phone Main 1441 for P. R. R. Cab Service.
FRANK S. GANNON, Sd V. P. and Gen. Mgr.
S. H. HARDWICK, General Pass'r Agent.
L. S. BROWN, General Agent.

Pannsylvania

STATION CORNER OF SIXTH AND B STREETS, 7.50 A.M. daily. PITTSBURG EXPRESS.—Parlor and Dining Cars Harrisburg to Pittsburg.

10:50 A.M. daily. PENNSTANAIA LIMITED.—Pullman Sleeping, Dining, Smoking and Observation Cars Harrisburg to Chicago, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Cleveland and Toledo. Buffet Parlor Car to Harrisburg.

10:50 A.M. daily. FAST LINE.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Harrisburg.

10:50 A.M. daily. FAST LINE.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car to Harrisburg.

10:50 A.M. daily. FAST LINE.—Pullman Buffet Parlor Car Harrisburg to Pittsburg.

10:50 A.M. daily. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—Sleeping Car Washington to St. Louis and Sleeping and Dining Cars Harrisburg to Indianapolis, St. Louis, Nashville (via Cincinnati and Louisville) and Chicago.

115 P.M. daily. ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car to Pittsburg and Chicago. Dining Car to Chicago.

135 P.M. daily. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car to Pittsburg and Chicago. Dining Car to Chicago.

136 P.M. daily. CLEVELAND AND CINCINNATI EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car to Pittsburg.

10:40 P.M. daily. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car to Pittsburg.

10:40 P.M. daily. BUFFALO DAY EXPRESS, with through Parlor Car, Dining Car and Coaches to Buffalo, via Emporium Junction.

150 A.M. for Kase, Canandaigua, Rochester and Niagara Falis daily except Sunday.

1515 P.M. daily. BUFFALO NIGHT EXPRESS, with through Buffet Sleeping Car and Coaches to Buffalo, via Emporium Junction.

154 P.M. daily. BUFFALO NIGHT EXPRESS, with through Buffet Sleeping Car and Coaches to Buffalo, via Emporium Junction.

155 P.M. daily for Eric; for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls deliy except Saturday, with Sleeping Car Washington to Rochester.

10:40 P.M. for Eric; for Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls deliy except Saturday, with Sleeping Car Washington to Rochester.

10:40 P.M. for Erie, Canandaigua, Rochester, Buf-falo and Niagara Falis daily. Pullman Sieeping Car Washington to Rochester Saturdays only. 100 P.M. "CONGRESSIONAL LIMITED," daily for New York, all Parlor Cars, with Dining Car from Baitimore.

Car Washington to Rochester Saturdays only.

199 P.M. "CONGRESSIONAL LIMITED." daily for New York, all Parlor Cars, with Dining Car from Baltimore.

FOR PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK AND THE EAST.

Express, 7:00 (Dining Car), 7:20, 8:15, 9:00, 10:00 (Dining Car), 10:25 and 11:00 (Dining Car from Wilmington) A.M., 12:45, 3:15, 4:50 (Dining Car from Baltimore), 6:50, 10:00 and 11:50 P.M. On Sundays, 7:00 (Dining Car), 7:20, 8:15, 9:00, 10:25, 11:00 (Dining Car), 7:20, 8:15, 9:00, 10:25, 11:00 (Dining Car from Wilmington) A.M., 12:15, 3:15, 4:50 (Dining Car from Baltimore), 6:50, 10:00 and 11:50 P.M. For Philadelphia only, Express, 7:45 A.M., 12:15 P.M. week days, 2:01, 4:10 and 5:40 P.M. daily.

For Boston without change, 7:45 A.M. week days and 4:50 P.M. daily.

For Baltimore, 6:15, 7:00, 7:20, 7:45, 7:50, 8:15, 9:00, 10:00, 10:25, 10:50, 11:00 A.M., 12:15, 12:45, 1:28, 2:01, 3:15, 3:30 (4:00 Limited), 4:10, 4:20, 4:83, 4:50, 5:40, 6:15, 6:50, 7:15, 7:45, 10:00, 10:40, 11:35 and 11:50 P.M. On Sundays, 7:00, 7:20, 7:50, 8:15, 1:15, 2:01, 3:15, 3:30 (4:00 Limited), 4:10, 4:20, 4:83, 4:50, 5:40, 6:15, 6:50, 7:15, 7:45, 10:00, 10:40, 11:35 and 11:50 P.M. On Sundays, 7:00, 7:20, 7:50, 8:15, 1:15, 2:01, 3:15, 3:30 (4:00 Limited), 4:10, 4:20, 4:20, 4:20, 4:20, 4:20, 0.5:40, 6:15, 6:50, 7:15, 7:45, 10:00, 10:40 and 11:50 P.M.

For Pope's Creek Line, 7:45 A.M. and 4:33 P.M. week days. Sundays, 9:00 A.M., 12:15 and 5:40 P.M. Express for Florida and points on Senboard Alt Line, 4:30 A.M., 3:12 P.M. daily.

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11:10 P.M. DAILY—F. F. V. Limited—Solid train for Cincinnati. Pullman Sleepers to Cincinnati, Lexington and Louisville without change. Compartment Sleeper to Virginia Hot Springs Tuesdays and Saturdays. Dining Car Sleepers Cincinnati to Chicago and St. Louis.

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Leave Washington, New Jersey ave. and C st. Chicago and Northwest, *10:50 a.m., *8:05 p.m. Cincinnati, St. Louis and Indianapolis, *10:05 a.m., *3:45 p.m., *1:10 night.

Pittsburg and Cleveland, *10:50 a.m., *8:39 p.m. and *1:90 night.

Columbus and Wheeling, *8:05 p.m.

3:45 p.m. (daily) for Shenandoah and points on N. & W. Ry.

Annapolis, *7:15, *18:35 a.m., *112:15, *†5:30 p.m.

Bundays, 8:30 a.m., 4:35 p.m.

Bultimore, week days, x2:35, 5:00, 6:30, x7:05, x7:15, x8:30, 8:35, x9:30, x10:00 a.m., x12:10 m., 12:15, x1:10, x3:00, x4:00, x4:30, 4:35, x5:06, x5:10, x5:30, x6:20, 6:30, x8:00, x10:00, x11:30, x11:35 p.m.

Sundays, x2:35, x7:05, x7:15, 8:30, x9:00 a.m., x12:10 m., x12:10, x1:10, 1:15, x3:00, x3:30, 4:35, x5:06, x5:10, 8:30, x1:200, x10:00, x11:30, x11:35 p.m.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

All trains illuminated with Pintsch light.
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the East, *2:35, *7:95 (Diner), *8:30 (Buffet),
*99:00 (Diner), †10:00 (Diner) a.m., *12:10 (Diner),
*1:10 (Diner), *3:00, "Royal Limited" (Diner),
†4:00 (Buffet), *5:05 (Diner), *8:00 and *11:30
p.m. (Sleepling car open at 10:00 o'clock.)
Parlor cars on all day trains.
Atlantic City, †10:00 a.m., †12:10 noon and †1:10
and †3:00 p.m.
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